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## MOTOR BOATS IN WAR

GNATS THAT STING LARGE WARSHIPS.

[BY H. C. FERRARY.]

Motor craft of all sorts have developed rapidly as naval auxiliaries in the past twelve months. They have now justified themselves by the remarkable success with which two of them under the Italian flag have torpedoed a couple of Austrian Dreadnoughts, one of which, it is believed, was definitely sunk.

Announcements by the British Admiralty recently have referred to our "coastal motor-boats" as distinct from the motor-launches which have been part of the patrol system for over two years. It is evident, therefore, that we are not behind other nations in the development of small, fast craft for offensive purposes. The Admiralty also referred last November to an attack on our vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by "an electrically controlled high-speed boat." This again is another development of motor-boat warfare, but it is one that hitherto has not attained much success. The control of a crewless boat of that kind does not make for accurate marksmanship.

The Italian vessels were different. They each carried a crew of nine men. Each one was armed with two torpedoes, probably the small 14-inch type, and some depth charges, but they mount no guns. Their use for offensive purposes against a squadron of battleships covered by fast-steaming destroyers could hardly succeed under any but abnormal circumstances, and only a seaman of rare fighting qualities would be likely to make the attempt, even given such circumstances. Commander Luigi Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, however, is one of those daredevil characters. It was he who crept into Trieste Harbour in the dark last December in a motor-boat and torpedoed the old Austrian battleship *Virgo*.

His resourcefulness is shown by the way he dealt with an Austrian destroyer that tried to ram him after he had fired both his torpedoes at the enemy Dreadnought. He was apparently unarmed, but he carried depth-charges. Now a depth charge can be set to explode at any desired depth in the water. It is usually employed against submerged vessels, but Commander Rizzo calculated that by setting his fuse a little earlier he could use the depth charge as a torpedo. His first attempt failed, because the explosion took place too late. His second, however, sent the destroyer reeling off like a drunken man.

The motor-boat will probably come to be more and more a feature of off-shore patrols in confined waters, such as the Adriatic and the Straits of Dover. It must not be inferred, however, from this one success that the motor-boat has ousted the big battleship from its place in the constitution of a fleet. As it becomes a menace to the integrity of ship designers will be turned to evolving an antidote, and they will find one.—*Daily Express*.

## ARTILLERY OF THE AIR.

FLYING MEN'S PART IN A MODERN BATTLE.

Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes is by no means the simple business that it was in the early days of the war, when an observer would carry a couple of bombs across his knees and throw one overboard when he thought it likely that it would hit the target. To-day the bomb-dropping equipment of an aeroplane is as important a part of its mechanism of war as its machine-gun or high-speed engine.

Different types of aeroplanes can carry more or fewer bombs, according to the purpose for which they are designed, and although a separate type of bombing or weight-carrying machine is used for all long-distance raiding, the day is fast approaching when all fighting and bombing planes, whatever their purpose or size, will be fitted with bombing apparatus.

In the furious fighting of this year the air bomb has done much to save the Allied armies, for it was found that massed waves of aeroplanes using machine guns and dropping bombs on enemy positions prevented the concentration of hostile formations for the assault. With machine guns they were called "cavalry of the air," but with bombs as well, they became cavalry supported by horse artillery—and it is precisely this arm that has always been the most useful for the execution of the manoeuvres that precede the decisive action. More suddenly than even the request of our aerial visionaries dreamt, the aeroplane has become an arm of manoeuvre—an arm used in actual co-operation with the battle tactics of other branches of the service.

The light twenty-five-pound bomb is excellent for use against masses of troops in the open or in such thin cover as billets or hutments afford, and even the lightest fighting or chasing machine can carry a few of these without losing speed.

Modern bomb sights are now so simple and so accurate that aeroplane bombing is fast approaching the precision of long-range artillery fire, always provided that the weather conditions are correct. In action against troops the aeroplanes come so low that they are only a few hundred feet above ground. Bombing under these conditions is extremely easy and the moral effect upon the troops so attacked very bad, for they realise that they are defenceless.

It is precisely this low-earth flying that has so delayed and hindered the great German assaults. Given enough planes and sufficient bombs, such an assault can be withered and decimated before it is launched. The men blunder forward to the attack, certain that the artillery barrage directed by aeroplanes will be full upon them. They cannot move by day for fear of the gunplay, and at night the bombers destroy the billets. Day and night the air war continues.—*Daily Express*.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### THE GERMANS AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

LONDON, June 17th.

A proposal is being made that, in order to relieve the War Cabinet of the tremendous amount of work inseparable from the war on so many fronts, it is desirable to set up another Cabinet that could deal with purely domestic questions. The principal objection to this is that such a body would lack the position or the authority that ought to belong to it. Another suggestion is that a Grand Committee, if formed, consisting of Departmental chiefs and a selected number of other responsible men, would be useful to go thoroughly into domestic matters and "lick them into shape" for the final consideration and decision of the War Cabinet.

Anyway, the present Cabinet is unable to deal with all the issues that come up for investigation day by day in these times of unparalleled upheaval at home and abroad. At the moment the Imperial Conference is engaging the attention of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, and there are also the trouble with the Irish, Education, the Ministry of Health, and half a score of other problems—and, of course, all day long and every day, there is the conduct of the war.

The bestowal of the Order of the British Empire by the thousand upon all sorts and conditions of men and women is the subject of much sarcastic comment in the Press and in private conversation. Like the gentle rain from heaven which falls upon the just and the unjust alike, the honour is showered upon the deserving, and persons of no particular importance.

Why the manager of a private company carrying out Government contracts, or a stationmaster who chances to be at or near some place where Government stores are handled, or Government clerks, or munition workers, should be singled out for recognition is not exactly obvious. They and others in the list are simply doing their ordinary work. They are paid, with a war bonus in addition as often as not. The cynics say that it is as though "the fountain of honour" was being drained with a bucket.

We used to laugh at the prodigal way Iron Crosses were bestowed by the Kaiser; but the "O.B.E." is in much the same case. "Let 'em all come" is the motto.

It makes one wonder when meeting wounded officers and men, scarred and maimed in the war, wearing nothing but a ribbon of a previous campaign, how these things are arranged.

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

What sort of a world will the Germans find themselves in after the war? A day or two ago at one of the Asize Courts an action for slander was heard, the cause being that one man called another, with a foreign-sounding name "a German." It was proved that the aggrieved person was not a German, but an Austrian who has been naturalised here for many years. The jury, considering that the words were a slander, awarded him £250 damages, and the judge, agreeing with the verdict, declared that having regard to the foul crimes of Germany during the war, "there can be no finer insult than to call a man a German."

GERMAN TRADE RECONSTRUCTION.

The Board of Trade *Journal* draws attention to the fact that ways and means to encourage export trade after the war are discussed daily in some form or another in the German Press. At the moment great stress is being laid on the importance of establishing Chambers of Commerce abroad without delay. A beginning is to be made in neutral countries. German Chambers of Commerce have been established during the war at Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, while another was contemplated at Rio de Janeiro.

In view of the extremely difficult conditions due to the war the policy to be pursued will be, according to the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, that at first the German Government is not to interfere—"everything must be left to the clever, circumspect, assured action of our business men." The German Consul may be given the honorary presidency. But "should it be impossible to start the Chamber without State aid, this must be given, but the State must not interfere further—it must pay, but give no orders." In the past, it is admitted, the German Chambers of Commerce abroad were killed by being made merely an advisory council of the Consulate. This mistake will be avoided in the future.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND GT. BRITAIN.

At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, held on June 18th, Mr. K. Yanagaki, Consul-General of Japan in London, read a paper on "The Recent Economic Developments in Japan in their relation to her Trade with the United Kingdom."

After reviewing principal Japanese industries, he dealt with the great assistance which Japanese shipping is rendering to the Allies. He stated the financial position of Japan to be very strong, and gave the total of loans and advances to the Allies by Japan as it stood at the end of the previous month to be approximately \$24,000,000 yen. He spoke very highly of the part which Japanese women are playing in Japanese industries. In the Japanese Government Arsenal more than 2,000 women are engaged in the manufacture of munitions for the Allies. Dealing with Japan's export trade, Mr. Yanagaki, after quoting statistics, remarked: "Recently there has been some criticism abroad about the methods of a certain class of Japanese merchants. It was alleged that Japanese goods were often not up to sample, that Japanese merchants seldom kept to the dates for delivery of goods, and so on. In my belief, these criticisms and allegations have been greatly exaggerated. It is gratifying to know that the causes of complaints, if any, are being remedied, and that the reputation of Japanese merchants is being vindicated. One may ask how the trade between the United Kingdom and Japan will stand after the present war. Beyond question trade relations between the two countries will be even closer after the war. Nay, we must strive to cultivate closer trade relations for our mutual benefit. As to the balance of trade between the two countries, the present balance which is considerably against this country is, I believe, an abnormal one, caused by the exigencies of war. I think that after the war the balance will be re-established to our mutual satisfaction. Above all, the readjustment and development of our international commerce after the war will chiefly depend upon the goodwill and fraternal co-operation of the merchants in both countries. Apart from any measure which the Allied Governments may take to restrict business with present enemy countries, the Allied peoples will loan buying goods of enemy origin. Nor will they be inclined to deal with German merchants after the war. After the war Japan will, in my opinion, buy from this country highly finished articles such as iron and steel products, machinery of various descriptions, woolen and cotton goods of high grade, chemical products, etc., and Japan will supply to this country silk, copper and some manufactured goods which cannot be profitably produced in this country, as well as various raw materials.

In my personal opinion, it is, of course, up to you to carry out Imperial Preference within the British Empire, but special treatment should also be given to Japan and other Allies in matters of trade for our mutual benefit and welfare. I cannot conclude this paper without referring to Anglo-Japanese trade relations in China. Everyone will agree that China has a very prosperous future in store. The open door and equal opportunity in China are guaranteed by the time-honoured Anglo-Japanese Alliance. There has never been a time when co-operation between British and Japanese merchants has been more essential for the promotion of their trade interests in China, as well as for the welfare of the Chinese people, than the present. The cordial sentiments and common interests created by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are still more firmly strengthened by the joint task which Great Britain and Japan are carrying out in defending justice and humanity, and it is our earnest desire that the trade between the two countries may receive a fresh stimulus after the war in order to enable England and Japan to contribute yet further to international good fellowship and civilisation.

FORMER HONGKONG CHAPLAIN.

News reaches me as I write of the death of the Rev. John Hoole France, who was Chaplain for the Mission to Seamen at Hongkong for eleven years ending with 1909, when he returned to England and took charge of the Seamen's Mission at Southampton. For the past two and a half years he had been Vicar of Brantree in Essex. His death, which was due to double pneumonia following an attack of malaria, took place yesterday (June 16th). Mr. France was a most genial man, and very popular both as a Missioner and, later, as parish priest. He leaves a widow and family, the eldest of whom is serving in the Army at Salonika.

THE SEA LANE TO THE EAST.

The destruction of the Austrian Dreadnoughts is received with a sense of pleasure due to more than natural elation at a very gallant exploit by one of our Allies. There is a report that the German have managed to raise one of the vessels belonging to Turkey that was sunk early in the war, and that they are trying to acquire new warships built for the Russian Black Sea Fleet. These with Russian and Turkish destroyers would give the enemy a respectable naval force especially if the Goeben of many memories has, as has been stated, refitted and made seaworthy. The fact is that there was reason to regard seriously the probability of a sortie from the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean to strike at our communications with the East. The removal of the powerful Austrian ships reduces the danger of any adventure of this kind meeting with even a partial measure of success.—H.B.

## BOLSHEVİK FORCES IN SIBERIA.

INCREASING MENACE FROM GERMANS.

TOKIO, August 12th.

A message from Enabarovsk states that the Bolsheviks are compulsorily enlisting men and that on the Ussuri front they have a force of 500 cavalry, 8,000 infantry and 20 guns, all commanded by Austrians or Germans.—*Reuter*.

VLADIVOSTOK, August 11th.

Interviewed to-day by a representative of *Reuter's Agency*, Dr. Hira, the Vice-President of the Russian section of the Czechoslovak National Council, stated that the mobilisation of prisoners of war in West Siberia added 150,000 men to the Bolshevik forces. This figure cannot be verified, but is probably correct.

The general situation leaves no room for optimism. It is impossible to reach Irkutsk under favourable circumstances in less than a month and perhaps it will take two. The region between Manchuria and Irkutsk is hilly and waterless, and an advance is only feasible along the Siberian Railway, the damage to which will have to be repaired as the advance proceeds. After Irkutsk is reached a further advance westward will be facilitated while the Czechs hold the Siberian Railway, though their position may become precarious unless assistance is expedited, as their numbers are diminishing owing to illness, and it is impossible for them to renew their supplies.—*Reuter*.

DESCENT ON KAMCHATKA.

"August 13th." The Bolsheviks have despatched two vessels from Nicholaievsk to Kamchatka with the object of re-establishing the power of the Soviets there and to seize the gold and fish supplies collected at Petropavlovsk.

Nicholaievsk, Haborovsk and Blagovestchensk are the present centres of Bolshevik activities and the eventual rallying point for Bolshevik fugitives. The seizure of the accumulated stocks of fish in Kamchatka will render it difficult to provision the remaining parts of East Siberia for which it is destined but has not been handled owing to lack of transport facilities.

Considerable agitation is going on among the workers for the release of the members of the Soviet whom the Czechs hold as hostages. At a conference of representatives of the professional unions and workers' committees yesterday it was decided to organize a great labour demonstration.

It is expected that martial law will be declared here shortly.—*Reuter*.

## FOUR U-BOATS BETRAYED BY GERMAN CAPTAIN.

CAUGHT FIRST BY SURPRISE.

Some months ago Mr. Lloyd George announced in the course of a speech that five German submarines had been sunk in a single day. The first detailed account of this episode, which laid the fate of four of the German U-boats to the cowardice of the Captain of the other, has been given by Louis Tracy, the novelist, who is now attached to the British War Mission in the United States. Mr. Tracy was speaking at the Anderson Galleries in aid of the American, British, French, Belgian Permanent Blind War Relief Fund.

"A British submarine," he said, "was lying off the coast of Ireland and had come to the surface. As she lay quietly with her officers and crew assembled on the deck for relaxation, there suddenly appeared, not more than forty feet away, the periscope of a German U-boat, which apparently had been oblivious of the presence of the British submarine. The British craft immediately fired and disabled the U-boat, so that the British were able to capture her with her commanding officer and men. The men were kept on the German boat, but the commander was taken aboard the British submarine, where he was accorded a chaffing but not altogether unpleasant reception. The British commander handed him some cigarettes and he was taken below and given a glass of wine. Despite these hospitalities, he seemed very much ill at ease and kept taking out his watch.

"Finally he informed the British commander that there were four other German U-boats in the vicinity. He knew that if one of these should first observe the British submarine, he, together with the British sailors, would be sent to the bottom. The British commander on securing this information immediately communicated with his home station by wireless, and British destroyers were rushed in all directions toward the spot where the German commander indicated the German U-boats were apt to be. As a result every one of the four remaining U-boats were destroyed during the afternoon, making the largest single bag of German submarines during the war."

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORRAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

1.—LEAVE.

Major G. D. R. Black is granted one month's sick leave from 16.9.18 inclusive.

2.—SICK PARADE.

During the absence on leave of Major G. D. R. Black, Lieut. J. T. Smalley will attend at Headquarters at 2.45 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

G. E. BRIDGER (Capt.), Adjutant, H. K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, 17th August, 1918.



## THE REPORTING OF POLICE CASES

## A CRITIC CRITICISED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, on Saturday, the question of inaccurate reporting was again brought up by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

It will be remembered that during the hearing of the Wanchai murder case Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor for the prisoner, complained of inaccurate statements in the Press and asked the Magistrate to bring it to the notice of the Press representatives present.

On Saturday, Mr. Wolfe (addressing Mr. Goldring, who was appearing in another case) said he would like to refer to the question of inaccurate reporting. A certain amount of remarks had appeared in the newspapers on the matter. When he mentioned two days ago that he was satisfied that the reporter of the *Daily Press* was doing his best to report the proceedings accurately he did not mean to imply that all the other papers were not doing their best. He had received a complaint from the manager of the *South China Morning Post*, who asked him, in fairness to the paper, whether he could not make a few remarks on the subject of the case which he was dealing with at the time—the murder of an ayah. The manager forwarded him a copy of the paper in which appeared the details of the murder, and complained that Mr. Goldring made certain statements on it, which were just as inaccurate as the paragraph of which he complained. Attention was directed to the words "terrible blow and upper-cut." Well, he (the Magistrate) must state definitely that the report of the *South China Morning Post* on that occasion was undoubtedly inaccurate, and, on the other hand, he must also definitely state that Mr. Goldring, in quoting from the report, was also inaccurate.

Mr. Goldring: I was, but I was substantially correct.

Mr. Wolfe: The only point that I wish to make now is that in the future I hope that, as a result of what has been said, the reporters will endeavour to obtain as accurate reports as they can, and that any member of the Bar or any solicitor having any reason to complain will in future bring a copy of the newspaper with him and read the report before commenting upon it. I think that will avoid any question arising as to the report of any newspaper being misquoted.

Mr. Goldring replied that in the ordinary course of events he would have done as suggested, but on the particular occasion referred to he had quoted from memory. He had noticed with very much surprise that the original account of the occurrence was very inaccurate. He spoke entirely from memory, and in using the words "terrible upper-cut" he was wrong.

Mr. Wolfe: There is no doubt that the report was inaccurate.

Mr. Goldring: It came as such a surprise to me when I heard the evidence that I proceeded to comment without a copy of the paper. I appreciate the value of bringing a newspaper report, and I would have done so, only I was so surprised that I quoted from memory.

Mr. Wolfe thought that covered the matter and wished to know if Mr. Goldring withdrew what he had said.

Mr. Goldring said he would not withdraw his comment that the paper's report was inaccurate, but he would withdraw the words "terrible upper-cut."

Mr. Wolfe said he thought they were all agreed that there was undoubtedly an inaccuracy, and that, in order to avoid the danger of misquoting, the actual report should be read; that would make everything clear.

The matter then dropped.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

## U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

This match, played on the Hongkong Club ground on Saturday, resulted in a win for the home team by 65 games to 24. Scores:—

Crisp and King lost to Cary and Hancock, 4-7; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-7; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

Gray and Murray lost to Cary and Hancock, 1-10; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-7; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

Mayhew and Bernard lost to Cary and Hancock, 4-7; lost to Kent and Morse, 4-6; lost to Jennings and Soeters, 4-7.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS AND THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—It is about time that the Chinese Maritime Customs awoke to common justice and followed the initiative of the vast number of the mercantile firms by doing something to better the distressful position of their employees owing to war conditions.

I particularly earmark the pitiable and unenviable circumstances surrounding the poor out-door staff, whose earnings is but a pittance when compared to the upward used position of the in-door staff, consequently leaving them little means with which to provide proper education for their offspring.

Since the commencement of this world-wide struggle, everybody knows that the cost of living has gone up 50 per cent., yet the Customs—cool, calm and collected as ever remain *independent* and never think and care of increasing the paltry pay of the out-door staff.

No member of the out-door staff is oblivious of the great amount saved in salaries at the present time by the expulsion of the Huns from Customs service. Some of the money thus saved should be given as compensation to those who are doing double work with the usual pay.

I am, etc.

INTERESTED.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## THEFT OF ROPE.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese shrimp-catcher was charged with the theft of some rope from a fishing boat.

The accused said that the rope was lying in his boat when the complainant came up and accused him of stealing it. Accused had bought the rope, but would not say from where.

Accused's wife gave corroborative evidence.

He was fined \$4, with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment.

## THE ORIGINAL SIN REPEATED.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, on Saturday, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a basket of fruit from Morrison Street Market.

Sergeant Pitt said that the accused was arrested at 5 a.m. on Saturday by a *lukung* in Wing Lok Street.

A Chinese *joki* employed at the fruit market said that, when sleeping there, he was disturbed by hearing a noise. He got up and saw the accused carrying away the basket.

The accused pleaded that he had been given the basket by another man to carry. He was fined \$15, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

## AERIAL POLICE IN FORMOSA.

Last year Japanese aviators made several flights in Formosa for the double purpose of testing their aeroplanes in a hot climate and of intimidating the aborigines into submission. We do not know (says the *Japan Chronicle*) what result was obtained in regard to the first experiment, but it seems the other was very successful, for the Government-General of Formosa is credited with the intention of organizing an aeroplane police force solely for the purpose of facilitating the subjugation of the Formosan aborigines.

It is reported that when Mr. Shimamura, Chief of Civil Administration in the Formosan Government-General, visited Tokyo in March last on the occasion of the gubernatorial conference, he fully discussed the proposal with the authorities of the War and Home Departments, and the Government-General has now included in its Estimates for the next financial year a sum of ¥250,000 for the proposed organization of an aeroplane police force.

According to the reported programme of the Government-General, it is proposed to build two aeroplanes to begin with. Tail-pieces will be the base of operations, and hangars will be established at Tainan, Taichu, Aiko, and some other places. The aeroplanes will fly over the regions inhabited by the aborigines and drop bombs on them when they are unruly. It is not yet known whether the necessary aviators will be recruited from military or civilian airmen. A police-inspector attached to the Government-General of Formosa has gone to Tokyo to inspect the Tokorozawa aerodrome.

In connection with this proposal one of the military aviators who flew over Formosa last year is quoted as saying: "The proposal is a very opportune one, and the earlier it is carried out, the better. The greatest care, however, should be exercised in the selection of aviators and machines. The aborigines have not yet seen an aeroplane fall, and if the first one Formosa shoots any inaccuracy, the moral effect will be disastrous. Only the best men and machines, especially motors, should therefore be used."

## PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 8th.

## THE FIGHT FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Even in its Presidential election China is unlike any other country, for, paradoxical though it may seem, the struggle just now is not for the chief executive ship, but for the Vice-Presidency. There is no contention regarding the successor to President Feng Kuo-chang. The experienced old statesman of Manchū days, Hsu Shih-chang, is regarded as the only man for the position. He is a man to whom most Chinese look up, and he exemplifies in a striking degree the truth expressed in the benediction "Blessed are the peacemakers," having brought men together and composed differences to such an extent that even the Rump Parliament at Canton may also elect him President. It is not expected, however, that he will, if elected, hold office for any great length of time—certainly not for the full period of five years—and consequently the Vice-President will in a short time automatically become President, a contingency which explains the fight for the secondary position. It is easy to understand why Tsoo Kun, who had been appointed Generalissimo of the expedition against Kwangtung, hesitated to proceed southwards and "set on with the war," naturally he wished to protect his prospects for the Vice-Presidency. When the Northern generals assembled in conference at Tientsin last week it was understood, although the proceedings were kept secret, that they agreed upon Hsu Shih-chang as the President "whom Parliament should elect in October." Ni Shih-ching was the Tsuchun who put the duty of Parliament into words. He is reported to have said "As to the election of President, a suitable person can be obtained from the Rieyang party. I anticipate that members of both Houses of the new Parliament will not dare to do things in defiance of public opinion or to serve their own interests." It was also understood at the close of the session on Saturday that Tsoo Kun should be elected Vice-President, although previously it had been reported that Premier Tuan Chi-jui was the most popular candidate. If Tuan effaces himself for a time it may be certain that the premiership will be held by one of his adherents, most probably General Hsu Shu-chun, an aggressive individual, who is not too cordially liked. Of course, Tsoo Kun has to "make good" against the South. Upon his success in the field depends his success when the elections take place. This is the situation at the moment, but, of course, anything may occur before October to effect radical changes.

China furnishes the anomaly of an Emperor holding court within a Republic and functioning with the aid of the republican machinery. The little Emperor Hsuan Tung, who was called from his make-believe court last year by Chang Hsun, "the Chinese Kingmaker," and placed on the Dragon Throne of his ancestors, lives in the Forbidden City amid old-time ceremonial and receives royal honours from those around him and even from republican representatives on the stated occasions when they visit him or other members of the Imperial Family. The peculiar relations of the Manchū court and the Republic are shown in the three following Presidential mandates issued last Friday:—

A-la-tan-pa-tu-er is hereby appointed Commander of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

Ta-ku-se-pa-a-er is hereby appointed Deputy Commander of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

Chieh-kang is hereby appointed an officer of the body-guards of the Imperial Court.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

It is satisfactory to know that the interest of the Chinese Government in the Hongkong University is not allowed to wane. At the request of the University the Government will send fifteen students to the University and will support them there, while the Szechuan Provincial Assembly will also send five students. The students should arrive in Hongkong before September 18th.

General Kanaya, the new commanding officer of the Japanese forces in North China, visited Peking to-day on inspection. Tomorrow he will have an interview with the President and subsequently with the Premier.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Says the *North China Daily News*:—"We sympathize entirely with the correspondent who protests to-day against the distinction drawn in respect of payment to dependents of men sent on military service from Hongkong between those of pure European and mixed descent, whereby the latter are to receive only half as much as the former. Whether the Hongkong Government or the War Office is responsible is not stated and is, on the whole, immaterial. The War Office objected to the original scale, which is the one now admitted for Europeans, so it may be the culprit: it would at least have the excuse of remoteness and ignorance. But no excuse can make the distinction anything but unfair and regrettable. The theory is presumably that children of mixed marriages can live more cheaply than those of unmixed—which merely means that they unfortunately have to do so as a rule. The justice of the matter is that any man who fights deserves to be treated and to see his wife and children treated as well as another. Our correspondent quotes most aptly from "Henry V." "Let us hope it is not yet too late for this obnoxious regulation to be amended."

The letter referred to is signed "Twentysix" and is as follows:—

Sir,—Referring to the list of allowances made by the Hongkong Government to wives and dependents of men called up for military service, published in your issue of yesterday, the democratic mind would ask why a distinction be made between wives of pure European descent and those not of pure European descent. If a man be of use to his country and is called to its service in the field he is honoured by being so called, but it is neither honouring him, nor his chosen helpmeet, he has gone to label his chosen helpmeet, during his absence, "half price."

How much longer is the wretched colour superstition of the past to be allowed to survive and disgrace us?

For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me,

Shall be my brother; he he never so vile,

This day shall gentle his condition.

So speaks Shakespeare's Henry V. and surely it is time that we raised ourselves to the same level.

## THE GERMANS ON SHAMKUN.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on June 18th, Colonel Yate asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it was on his own personal authority, or under instructions from the Foreign Office, when China declared war upon Germany, that his Majesty's Consul-General at Canton informed the Germans in the British concession on the island of Shamkūn that they should remain there; and whether the Germans were still living on the British concession.

Mr. Balfour said that shortly after the declaration of war by China against the Central Powers his Majesty's Consul-General at Canton suggested to the Chargé d'Affaires at Peking that enemy subjects in the British concession at Shamkūn should be placed under police supervision. Having received sanction to this proposal, a notification was issued informing the German and Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were only allowed to remain in the concession under conditions which had already been stated. The twelve enemy subjects who still remained in Shamkūn had observed the conditions laid down.

Colonel Yate suggested that the permission to remain should be cancelled.

Mr. Balfour asked that a question should be put down.

M. Distree, the Belgian Minister to Russia, who was here on a visit, has gone to Japan for a trip.

It is freely reported that His Excellency, the American Minister will not return to Peking. Dr. Reinsch will be greatly missed in Peking, his work in China having been most successful. Chinese, particularly, hope that the news is not true.

## THE CIVIL WAR.

According to the Chinese reckoning, Thursday, August 8th, is the end of the third *fu*, which means that the period of great heat terminates. As it was pleaded by the Northern generals on the Hunan front that the weather was too hot to fight (a statement which indicates how Chinese generals are commanded by their men), this excuse no longer serves for the suspension of hostilities. General Tsoo Kun was appointed Generalissimo some weeks ago and vested with plenary powers for dealing with the recalcitrant four provinces in the South, but, for reasons of his own, instead of proceeding to the assumption of his new duties he lingered in Tientsin. When the Tsuchuns met in conference last week in that city they decided, among other things, that the war against the South should be continued until the authority of Peking was restored. This was all very well in theory, but the proposition assumed a different aspect when the various Tsuchuns submitted their individual demands for sums amounting in all to fifteen million dollars. The caustic observer infers that this excessive estimate for military requirements is an indication that the Tsuchuns have no real wish to fight, for they know that this amount cannot be provided. Even if the money were forthcoming there is no guarantee that the campaign would be seriously conducted. However, the interesting fact emerges that General Tsoo Kun, after having been assured that his interests as prospective candidate for the Vice-Presidency will not suffer in his absence, has been persuaded by the other generals to announce the date of his departure for the front. This is the Chinese variant of warfare, a travesty of militarism, which, in the South as well as the North, is sucking the life-blood of the nation like a loathsome parasite.

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18

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is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings, and automobile lubricants.

## MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

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HONGKONG.

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1185

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IN MANY SMART STYLES FROM

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INSPECTION INVITED.

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SODA MERCHANTS,

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OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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[2274]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

WANTED at the Peak European nurse for one child 3 years old.

Apply—  
Box No. 2334.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2334]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of KATE LOUISE MATHER late of 6, Cavendish Road, Brondesbury in the County of Middlesex, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 88 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1877, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of September, 1915.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.  
Dated the 16th day of August, 1915.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Executors,  
Princes Building,  
Ice House Street,  
Hongkong. [3325]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

## "SELUN"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless To-day requesting it to be landed here. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Aug. will be subject to sale.  
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd Aug. at 10 A.M.  
All Claims must reach us before the 27th Aug. or they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.  
THORESEN & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [3325]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM CALCUTTA AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "VAN WAERWICK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
Goods not cleared by 3rd instant will be subject to sale.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard and Douglas on 22nd instant, at 10 A.M.  
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.  
DAVID BASSEON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [24]

## CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

THE CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE (7th Issue) is now issued for Sale, and applications may be sent to the Postal Commissioner, Canton.  
Price English Version Each ... 50 cents.  
Supplements Each 3 cents.  
Price Chinese Version Each ... 10 cents.  
Supplements Each 1 cent.

## CHINESE POST OFFICE.

Canton, 13th August, 1915. [2317]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

## NOTICE.

ORIGINALLY, when the BANK OF CHINA called for Subscriptions towards the FOURTH YEAR DOMESTIC LOAN, Blank Forms of Receipt were sent throughout the Country for the sake of convenience. When payments for Bonds were made the Receipts had to be stamped in two places with the Bank Special Receipt Chop and the Signature of the Bank Agent also affixed to the Receipt. After the Subscription was closed it was found that certain Blank Receipts marked "YNG" (young) which had been given to the BANK OF CHINA, Kowloon Agency, had not been returned. The Agent explaining that they had been LOST in Local Disturbances. We considered that as these Receipts bore no Signature nor Chop they were no proof of payment and therefore we did not concern ourselves with them. Recently, after several years, it has been discovered that these Blank Forms have been sent to Peking, particulars of money filed in and presented to the Head Office of the Bank in application for Bonds.

We have already notified Merchants that these Receipts had been LOST owing to Local Disturbances and we now again publish the facts in the Press for the information and as a warning to the Public.

BANK OF CHINA.  
Canton, 12th August, 1915. [1215]

## INTIMATIONS



## NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations, published under Government Notification No. 903 of 31st May, 1913, commencing from 1st September, 1913, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.  
P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [2323]

## SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO., LTD.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued, without payment, in the proportion of THREE new shares for every FIVE old shares.  
Holders of "Bearer" warrants should deposit their holdings with their Bankers, who will endorse the warrants "Ex-Right" and issue receipts which will enable holders to claim the new shares.  
For HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [3223]

## WANTED.

## NURSE WANTED. European preferred.

Apply—  
Mrs. A. R. LOWE,  
65, The Peak.  
[2316]



## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Chinese desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1913.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
[58]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

## JUNKET!

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

## COULOMMIER CHEESE!

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We supply Junket Tablet on application.  
[1528]

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Building, corner of Queen's Road Central and Los House Street.  
Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamshing Street.  
For rent and further particulars apply to—  
DAVID BASSEON & Co., Ltd.,  
84, Des Voeux Road.  
[2317]

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## INTIMATION



## REXONA.

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Tel. 16.

[15]

## BIRTH.

BRAYNS.—At Southsea, on June 3rd, the wife of R. F. BRAYNS, M.A., Colonial Audit, Hongkong, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

GARDINER.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on August 9th, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, CONSTANCE CAROLINE, elder daughter of Sir EVERARD and Lady FRASER, to KENNETH HASTINGTON GARDINER, son of Mr. George H. Gardiner, of Cleveland, Ohio.

## DEATHS.

CLARK.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 15th, ELIZA ANNIE, the dearly beloved wife of Ambrose J. Clark.  
LINDSTROM.—At her residence, No. 45, Range Road, Shanghai, on August 11th, JESSIE WILKIE (nee Macdonald), the devoted wife of E. O. LINDSTROM, aged 57 years.

MORELAND.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 10th, THOMAS MORELAND, late of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Tientsin, aged 61.

ROZARIO.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 13th, JANUARIA MARIA, aged 41 years, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francisco Paulo do Rozario, and Mrs. Carolina Antonia do Rozario.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 19th AUGUST, 1915

## CHINA AND THE VATICAN.

THE attempt to open diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican has had an unexpected development. Two or three weeks ago it was announced that the Chinese Government had appointed a Minister to the Vatican, and this was followed a week later by the report that the Papal Delegate to the Philippine Islands, Monsignor PERRELLI, had been named as Papal Nuncio to China. Within the next day or two it was learned that the French Minister had lodged a protest. This was based, firstly, on the claim that the appointments were made in contravention of the Tientsin Treaty of 1893, which recognised French protection of Roman Catholic Missionaries in China; and, secondly, on the ground that they were contrary to the spirit of the Alliance, inasmuch as the Vatican had evinced greater friendliness since the war to the Central

Powers than to the Entente. Negotiations were opened on the subject, but, before they were concluded, China saw fit to communicate to His Holiness that Monsignor PERRELLI was a *persona non grata* in Peking, the inference being that, as a personal friend of Admiral VON HINKE, late German Minister to China and now German Foreign Secretary, he would not be welcome to many people residing in the capital. At the same time telegraphic instructions were sent to the Chinese Minister at Madrid, who had been appointed to the Vatican, to postpone the presentation of his credentials. Both China and the Papal office seem to have blundered. The appointment to the Vatican was, no doubt, made in good faith, following, perhaps, the example set by Great Britain in appointing a representative to the Vatican. It will be remembered, however, that Sir HENRY HOWARD was not received by His Holiness as the representative of Great Britain, but as representative of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, a procedure which obviated any necessity to reciprocate. When China appointed a Minister to the Vatican, the latter felt called upon to reciprocate, with the unfortunate result described. The incident has given rise to the belief that the appointments were inspired by Germany with the avowed object of lowering French prestige. The French Legation, indeed, is emphatic on the subject, and declares that it has evidence of German machinations working to this end.

## THE CURRENCY LOAN.

CRITICISM is freely directed against the gold currency loan of eighty million dollars, from an unofficial Japanese group, for the purpose of rehabilitating China's currency. The scheme is a complicated one, and, in view of the reluctance with which the President assented to it, the announcement that it is not to be enforced immediately will not occasion any surprise. With the eighty million dollars as a reserve, the Government are to be at liberty to issue, through banks nominated by the Currency Bureau, gold notes representing three times that sum, but, in lieu of the usual gold reserve covering a part of the paper issue, the Government will hold Japanese notes. The new notes will practically be yen notes, but they will be termed "Yuan notes," and a new gold coin to be called a "Yuan" will be minted in order to give them a specific value. Until coins are available notes may be "remitted to cities in China or foreign countries through designated banks." After the gold coins have been minted notes may be exchanged for them. It is stipulated that the designated banks shall have an adequate gold reserve in gold yuan, foreign gold notes, or bullion, deposited at commercial ports where international exchange business and trade are conducted. The designated banks are from time to time to announce the ratio between the new gold basis notes and the existing silver currency, so that the two may be exchanged. It is explained that the arrangement is made "for the convenience of international trade, and to pave the way for the adoption of a gold standard."

One case (one death) of bubonic plague and two cases (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

Mr. R. Baker has been appointed to act as manager of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton railway during the absence on leave of Mr. H. P. Winslow.

Commencing from September 1st all private chairs have to be licensed at an annual fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

The Tokio Motor Omnibus Co. has been pushing forward steps to inaugurate the service. It will operate 130 cars, its lines extending over 64 miles. It will open a luggage service later.

Subscriptions of Rs. 20 and \$17.30 (Straits Currency) and \$1 (Hongkong), from the passengers a.s. *Van Waerwick*, per Miss Betwell, have been received by the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities.

The Board of Arbitrators, appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of Lot 2310 in Survey District IV, is composed of His Honour the Puisne Judge (Chairman), Mr. C. H. Gale (appointed by H.E. the Governor), and Mr. Chau Tin-sung (nominated by the owner).

Captain L. G. M. Kidd, 6th East Kent Regt., was admitted to the 10th Red Cross Hospital Letreport, on August 11th, with a slight gunshot wound in the right forearm.

A Presidential Mandate states that, having regard to the late Sir Robert Bredon's services, "his demise is very deeply regretted. Let \$2,000 be issued to his family to meet funeral expenses as a mark of exemplary honour."

Mr. T. D. Brotherton, of The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd., who received a 2nd-Lieutenant's commission early last May with the Chinese Labour Battalion, has recently married Miss Violet Fitzgibbon of Broadwater, Worthing, England.

Seven lots of Crown land were sold in Hongkong and five in Kowloon last year. They realised \$47,338 and \$50,087, respectively. The District Officer at Taipo sold 163 small lots for \$8,094; and the Assistant District Officer at Hongkong 28 lots for \$349.

Mr. C. A. Bowers, who left Shanghai on May 13th, 1917, to offer his services to the British Government, and received a commission as 2nd-Lieutenant in the Chinese Labour Battalion on his arrival in England, has been gazetted as Acting Captain of his Company (somewhere in France).

It is notified in the *Gazette* that an election by the unofficial Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council from the 29th August to the 1st November, 1918, during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will take place at the Magistracy on Wednesday, August 25th.

Kobe claims to have discovered a new postal record for the Far East. A postcard mailed at Hongkong on November 25th, 1918, was delivered at Kobe, as addressed, on July 1st, 1918. It originally reached Japan in December, 1913, but in some manner slipped away again, and wandered about until the postmarks show it was despatched from Shanghai on June 23rd last year.

The Ninth Cavalry Baseball team left Hongkong on Saturday afternoon for Manila. They have desired us to thank all those who helped to make their short stay here pleasant. Their tour from Tientsin to Shanghai and thence to Hongkong was under the auspices of the British and American Red Cross Funds, which benefited very materially by the collections made at the matches.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that L. S. Ruple and Lawrence Jack have been enrolled in the General Military Service Force of Hongkong from August 16th; that L. D. McNicoll and E. C. Norris have been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces; and that R. D. Wilks is also permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the same purpose.

A small fire broke out among some rubbish in the basement of York Building at about 7 a.m. on Saturday. Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity owing to the blowing of innumerable police whistles, but it was soon found that there was no danger of the fire spreading. The Fire Brigade arrived in time to put the finishing touches to the work of quelling the fire. The damage was estimated at between \$30 and \$40.

In the June issue of *Oversea*, Mr. C. G. Grey describes the part aircraft will play in transforming trade and travel throughout the Empire. The probable routes, which mail and passenger machines will follow are illustrated, and an approximate time-table shows the immense saving of time that will be effected when the service is in working order. Thus, London to Hongkong is scheduled 3½ days, Singapore would be 3 days, and Colombo 2½ days.

The death occurred at the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 10th, at the age of 61, of Mr. Thomas Moreland, an old soldier and lately of the Customs Service. He held the South African Medal, 1879, and was in the second battalion of the Buffs, from which he was discharged at his own request after 12 years' service, retiring with the rank of garrison provost sergeant, Hongkong. On leaving the regiment he took the post of drill instructor and store sergeant in the Hongkong Police Force, and later joined the Chinese Maritime Customs where he served until illness forced him to retire. He had been bed-ridden for the past six years, suffering from paralysis.

The death occurred at Exeter, New Hampshire, U.S.A., on June 21st, of Mrs. Harriet V. Anderson, mother of Mr. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General for the United States in Hongkong. Mrs. Anderson was almost 85 years of age and had been in ill-health for several years. She leaves no other immediate relatives. She came of pioneer stock in the state of Illinois, and knew many of the prominent men of ante-bellum and civil war days in the United States.

In appreciation of their brave services in rescuing 243 Chinese passengers when the C.M.S. *Kiangkwa* was sunk at Hankow on April 25th, three Standard Oil men have been decorated by the Chinese Government. Capt. V. O'Kane, of the *Mai Kiang*, has received the Fourth Order of Chihshu, and the fifth grade of the same order has been awarded to Mr. E. J. Harris, superintendent of the company's Hankow installation, and to Mr. G. Nyland, his assistant, who took command of rescuing motor boats.

A fire involving a merchandise risk of over Tls. 100,000 broke out about 9 p.m. on August 12th, at the China Merchants' Lower wharf, Shanghai. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the north half of Godown 25, which is a large two-storey structure, 100 by 75 feet. The contents, comprising largely beans, with piece goods and miscellaneous general merchandise, of both floors on the north end to a depth of probably 40 feet, were either burned out or badly damaged by heat and water. The building was stored with cargo from floor to ceiling, and towards midnight, with the weight of water, the second floor had sunk several inches and was in danger of falling.

Mr. A. Morley, of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, who has been enrolled under the Military Service Act, was entertained at dinner by his colleagues on the Press at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday evening. Mr. B. A. Hale presided, and Mr. G. W. C. Burnett handed the guest of the evening an inscribed service wrist watch and a silver cigarette case as parting gifts from the European Staff of the *Telegraph*. Speeches were delivered testifying to Mr. Morley's sterling personal and professional qualities, and confidence was expressed that if he were as capable and conscientious as a soldier as he was as a journalist he could not fail to earn advancement in His Majesty's Forces. The best wishes were expressed for his future welfare, and assurances were given of a warm welcome on his return.

Reference was made to the fact that three men had already gone from the staffs of the local newspapers to join the Army, with the result that when the new Ordinance came into operation only one eligible man remained. The fact that, although he could ill be spared from what was admittedly an indispensable occupation, neither he nor his employers made any attempt to obtain exemption, reflected credit on him, on his paper, and on the Press generally. It showed that the Press could not be accused of pointing out the right path to others and neglecting to follow it themselves. Mr. Morley modestly acknowledged the encomiums passed upon him, and said he looked forward when the war was over to renewing the valued friendships he had formed in the Colony. He mentioned that he regarded 13 as his lucky number, because he received his calling-up notice on the 13th of the month, his regimental number was 13, and there were 13 present at the dinner.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

August 18th.

THE TYPHOON. It is reported that great damage has resulted from the recent typhoon in Canton. Several persons were killed by collapsing houses, and numerous junka were upset. The damage is estimated at about a million dollars.

THE "FREEDOM ARMY." It is reported that a gang of several thousand robbers, styling themselves the "Freedom Army," have ransacked nearly the whole district of Lin-yuen (adjacent to Nam Hung), and carried off several thousand women. The city and district are besieged, and are in great danger.

SHUM CHUEN-HUEN. Shum Chuen-huen has ordered a regiment of ex-soldiers, to be recruited as his body-guard. Shum has announced that the Pak Kung Pai lottery, which was abolished by him, while Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, must not be re-opened on any account.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANY'S CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

### LORD NORTHCLEFFE ON BRITAIN'S EFFORT.

### IMPENDING GERMAN ATTACKS IN RUSSIA.

### BRITISH FORCE IN PERSIA.

### MORE GERMAN BRUTALITY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

#### Franco-Belgian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

#### BRITISH TROOPS MAKE PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 17th.  
12.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed to the north of the Roye road and north of the Ancre.

We also progressed in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin, after sharp patrol fighting. A few prisoners were captured here and in the neighbourhood of Meris. There was considerable hostile artillery firing at Mont Rouge, Scherpenberg and Zillebeke Lake.

#### PROGRESS NORTH OF LIHONS.

LONDON, August 17th.  
12.45 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states: Our line north of Procy was advanced slightly last night, and to-day progress has been made on a front of nearly a mile north of Lihons.

The enemy attacked certain of our posts in the Scherpenberg sector and was repulsed after sharp fighting.

When beat off an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Loeze. The enemy left prisoners in our hands.

#### HEAVY AERIAL FIGHTING.

We brought down thirteen hostile machines and drove down two uncontrollable. Six British machines are missing.

Hostile aerodromes at Hanbourdin and Lomme were heavily attacked on the mornings of August 16th and 17th, respectively, by large numbers of our machines, which dropped bombs from a low height. At the former aerodrome six hangars were demolished, and two machines standing in the open were destroyed. Three hangars were destroyed at the latter aerodrome. At both places living quarters were heavily fired on, and several fires were started. Over 40 tons of bombs were dropped by us in 24 hours.

#### GERMAN BATTALIONS' STRENGTH REDUCED.

LONDON, August 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Since the 8th the Germans have employed 36 Divisions on a front of 45 miles, 15 of which were from the reserve. Opposite the Fourth Army alone we have taken 315 (1) prisoners.

Fifteen thousand and sixty-one men have been captured from 17 Divisions, and the fighting value of these units has been destroyed for the time being.

A captured order shows that the enemy has experienced the greatest difficulty in getting drafts. The average fighting strength of the battalions of some Divisions is little over 300.

There was sharp fighting this afternoon near Bucquoy. We occupied Puisieux-sur-Mont, where a patrol of New Zealand troops penetrated on the 13th inst.

The Canadians repulsed a counter-attack at Damery on the afternoon of the 15th inst., taking 250 prisoners and killing or wounding 1,300.

We advanced our line at several places. We pushed on in Flanders west of La Couronne.

#### ALLIED PRESSURE CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 17th.  
7.05 a.m.

Yesterday's communiqué show that the British and French continue their vigorous pressure on the Somme battle front, having transferred the main attack from the Lassigny area northwards to the

Roye region, where, as a result of yesterday's gains, the Allies hold an absolutely straight line, Goyencourt-St. Mar-Lun-court, running north and south, only a mile west of Roye. This advance yesterday was two miles in depth on a front of nearly four miles.

The German hold upon Roye is most precarious. The French are west and the Canadians north-west of the town. The capture of the bulk of Bois-des-Lodes removes the last remaining obstacle to the defence of Lassigny on the north-west. The gains secured by the Germans in this region last March are now completely wiped out.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

#### FRENCH REPULSE STRONG ATTACK.

PARIS, August 17th.

A communiqué states: There was great artillery activity at night-time west of Roye.

We continued south of the Avre to make progress in Bois-des-Lodes, reaching the eastern edge.

We repulsed a strong attack against the Monolith and Carnoy farms and between the Matz and the Oise.

#### TWENTY-THREE MACHINES DESTROYED IN A DAY.

LONDON, August 17th.

A French official report states that 23 German aeroplanes were felled on the 15th inst.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### TIGHTENING THE CORDON ROUND ROYE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The Germans yesterday continued the tactics they have been forced to employ during the past week. They are making desperate efforts to stave off our further advance, and to gain time for the removal of their supplies and the organisation of their defence.

By a counter-attack on a large scale they endeavoured yesterday to secure temporary relief for Roye, which is constantly under a close range of fire, but in this aim they completely failed.

Two hundred and fifty prisoners and several machine-guns were left in the hands of the Allies.

The French and Canadian troops together followed up their success and closed the cordon tighter round the town by advancing along the river Avre.

#### Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH NAVAL AERIAL ACTIVITIES

LONDON, August 17th.

The Admiralty states:—Between the 8th and 15th of August our Naval Air Force dropped 60 tons of bombs on the Zebrugge and Ostend docks, the Varsenere aerodrome, La Bruggeois works, the Bruges docks, and Blankenberghe and Middlekerke; also on many enemy batteries and billets.

As a result of the Varsenere attack we set on fire six deroplanes and hangars and hit two Gotha hangars, one of which was demolished.

We also fired on large petrol dumps.

We successfully attacked enemy shipping, directly hitting a destroyer, on which a big explosion was observed.

Later we destroyed 16 aeroplanes and drove down 15 out of control.

Three British machines have not returned.

#### OLD FRENCH CRUISER TORPEDOED.

PARIS, August 17th.  
The old cruiser *Dupetit Thouars*, co-operating with a naval patrol in the Atlantic, was torpedoed on August 7th. American destroyers rescued the crew, 13 of whom are missing.

[The *Dupetit Thouars* was launched at Toulon in 1901. She had a complement of 810.]

#### General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE EMPIRE AND THE WAR.

#### STARTLING NEW FACTS.

LONDON, August 16th.

Lord Northcliffe entertained the Canadian, Australian and American Pressmen at a luncheon in the historical courtyard of the *Times* office at Printing House Square, which had been roofed with a spacious tent for the occasion.

Besides visiting Canadian, Australian and New Zealand editors, there were also present Lord Reading, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Hon. W. F. Massey, Sir Robert Borden, the Australian, New Zealand and Canadian High Commissioners, and a host of other prominent Dominion representatives.

Toasting the guests, Lord Northcliffe said the way our boys from Overseas came at the beginning of the war and have been coming ever since to help the Old Country was one of the most moving and touching things in history. (Cheers.) What they did at Gallipoli and Vimy the American boys have been doing at Chateau Thierry. (Cheers.) The Americans had proved to be "the goods." What the Germans had called a "mob in uniform" proved to be an entirely new and most efficient kind of an Army.

Lord Northcliffe instanced the question of air engines, and said the potential output of these in the United States was far greater than the combined output of Austria and Germany or the whole of the British Empire. The new American Liberty motor was a wonderful production. The public would learn the particulars of their output, because the Americans were fighting a public and not a secret war. (Cheers.) Lord Northcliffe estimated that America could produce 10,000 air motors monthly.

One of the great miracles of the world was the way the Americans were transported by sea and land. The railroad handling alone had been a great achievement. All was done with order and astounding punctuality, far in advance of their Government's promises. (Cheers.) Likewise, their efforts as regards food production and shipbuilding had been unimaginable. America was turning out every kind of ship at an unprecedented speed.

The frankness of the American Government had a great deal to do with the acceleration of ship-building.

Lord Northcliffe proceeded to criticise the British Government's secrecy and censorship, owing to which the world had never realised the magnitude of Great Britain's silent effort. As an instance, he pointed out how Mr. W. A. Holman, the Premier of New South Wales, when visiting America, was asked by newspaper-men if the Australians had not done enough; if it was not time that Great Britain began to fight. The best proof of what Great Britain had done existed in the casualty lists, which are not permitted by the censor to be known to us or to our Allies.

Remarking that the Germans knew our casualties to a man, the speaker estimated that:—"We had 900,000 killed during the war, and that last year our total casualties were over 800,000."

These figures were a sufficient answer to the German propaganda that England was ready to fight to the last Frenchman, Italian, American or Dominion soldier.

Concluding, Lord Northcliffe stated that every Pacific newspaper in Great Britain was subsidised, indicating a lack of demand for such publications.

#### DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL POWERS.

#### THE PRICE OF AUSTRIA'S ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, August 17th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at The Hague states that the discussions at the German Headquarters are based on the German demand that Austria should send from 10 to 15 picked divisions to the Western front and remain on the defensive in Italy, and on the Austrian counter-demand that Germany should make a further declaration regarding Belgium, and also make a powerful move in the direction of peace, and solve the Polish question favourably to Austria.

#### THE BERLIN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, August 17th.

A Berlin official message declares that a conference of the Emperors, Austro-German statesmen, and generals, at the German Headquarters, again manifested complete agreement with regard to political and military tasks, and gave an identical interpretation to the Alliance.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that as a result of the Conference, Polish problems are considerably nearer their solution. It is believed that the Austrian Archduke will be elected to the throne of Poland.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AS A FEDERATION OF STATES.

The *Wiener Zeitung's* correspondent in Vienna states that the Austrian Premier is prepared to plan the conversion of the Dual Monarchy into a Federation of States, according to nationalities.

#### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN LEADERS.

STOCKHOLM, August 16th.

An unconfirmed report has been received from Finland that M. Trozky arrived at Helsinki on August 15th. It is believed that M. Lenin is aboard a German ship at Helsingfors or Revel.

#### SPAIN TO CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, August 16th.

The *Times* correspondent at Santander, telegraphing on August 15th, states that the Spanish Note now received in Berlin announces that Spain will confiscate German shipping in Spanish ports, to an amount corresponding with the German outrages on Spanish shipping. There are about 60 German steamers in Spanish ports.

#### IRISH COAL.

#### MORE EXTENSIVE WORKING DECIDED ON.

LONDON, August 16th.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons on transport reform has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the condition of Irish ports and canals with a view, ultimately, to the more extensive working of Irish coal.

#### ANGLO-FRENCH AGENTS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 17th.

A Russian official report states:—The Russian Government has proposed to Great Britain and France that their agents in Russia will be free to depart if like facilities be given to M. Litvinoff and other Russian officials in Great Britain and France.

[THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

#### AERIAL POST IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 17th.

A Havas Agency message states:—The first regular air post in France is to be established between Paris and St. Nazaire, with stopping places at Le Mans and Nantes. Including stoppages, five hours will be allowed for the 400-kilometre journey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN FIENDISHNESS. BRITISH PRISONERS MALTREATED.

LONDON, August 17th.

Details are officially published of the gross outrages, perhaps unparalleled for fiendish cruelty, which were committed upon British prisoners and wounded men in March last. The facts are authenticated by the sworn statements of Scottish soldiers who were of a party of the maltreated.

A private of the Royal Highlanders tells how he and a number of comrades were surrounded and compelled to surrender near Monchy on March 28th. "Our rifles and equipment were taken from us. We consisted of one officer and sixteen men, ten of whom were wounded. We were lined up on the original front line trench and were left without a guard for some time; then a German officer and two men appeared on the edge of the trench."

"One man carried a container on his back, while the other was armed with a rifle and a short bayonet. The officer carried a revolver. The officer gave an order and the man with the container turned a stream of liquid fire straight down the trench in which we were standing. He could plainly see that we were unarmed. He continued to play on us six or seven minutes. The witness added that he and a few companions who were able to move scrambled down a communication trench and got over the top of the British lines."

A private says that after he and some other prisoners were captured and disarmed they were marched down the trench to an emplacement about 6 feet deep, 9 feet wide, and from 8 to 12 feet long.

The sides were perpendicular, except at one end, which sloped. The prisoners were tightly packed in this enclosure, when two Germans appeared at the entrance of the emplacement. "One had no rifle or equipment; he carried a revolver and appeared to be an officer; the other, also, wore no equipment but had, strapped on his back, a cylinder with a flexible pipe over his shoulder, the end of which he carried in his hand. Just as he reached the entrance of the enclosure, flame spouted out in a stream from the pipe and caught the men who were nearest to the entrance. I immediately dropped as far as I could, and got my face on the ground."

(A portion of this message is here missing.)

A private shows how an officer, wounded from head to foot, and also four wounded men and three unwounded men, including the narrator, were in an old trench when two Germans came to it with liquid fire. One stood with a revolver in his hand and ordered the party to get back to the German lines. Another man squirted liquid fire over all the members of the party. The narrator's hands and right arm were burnt. Three of the party managed to run away to reach the British lines. The Germans must have either suffocated or burnt all the five wounded men as nothing further has been heard of them.

The British Government has protested to the German Government against these outrages.

(Continued on Page 5.)

#### OPEN DIPLOMACY.

#### MR. WILSON'S SUPPORT.

President Wilson, in a letter to Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, which has been submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gives an interpretation of the statement favouring open diplomacy contained in the President's address of January 8th, in which he appealed for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at." A proposal to consider foreign treaties in open sessions instead of in secret sittings, as at present, is now pending in the Senate. President Wilson explains that he particularly referred to the practice of keeping secret those treaties which have already been ratified, and that he did not propose to advocate the open discussion of negotiation, which might embarrass their course, but advocated the publication of treaties after their ratification. After expressing opposition to the Senate's proposals, President Wilson said, in pronouncing for open diplomacy, "I did not mean that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreements should be entered into, and that all international relations, when once fixed, should be open, above-board, and explicit."

The Senate supported President Wilson's views as expressed in his letter to Mr. Lansing, and defeated by 50 votes to 22 the resolution submitted by Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, for open discussion of a treaty on the floor of the Senate.—*Reuter*.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

#### EXPORT OF RICE TO JAPAN.

PEKING, August 16th.

Owing to the rice riots, the Japanese Government has approached the Chinese Government with a request to remove the embargo on the export of rice. The Chinese Government accedes to the request and rice will be exported from Kiangsu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### CHINA'S CURRENCY.

PEKING, August 14th.

The Government, "for the convenience of international trade and to pave the way to the adoption of a gold standard," has decided to issue gold notes through the banks nominated by the Currency Bureau.

The Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a loan of ¥20,000,000 in connection with the scheme.

#### THE CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

OTTAWA, August 15th.

Brigadier "Emsley, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been appointed to the command of the Canadian contingent of the Allies' Expeditionary Force in Siberia.

#### MARTIAL LAW TO BE PROCLAIMED IN VLADIVOSTOK.

LONDON, August 14th.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at Vladivostok telegraphing on August 13th states that the Allies have decided to proclaim martial law in Vladivostok.

#### FRENCH TROOPS REACH NIKOLSK.

The *Times* correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on August 12th states that the French troops have arrived at Nikolsk north of Vladivostok.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

#### PEACE DISCUSSIONS.

PEKING, August 17th.

Cho-Kun, Chung Wai-chi and other leaders will proceed to Hankow to discuss peace with the South-West.

#### CHINA'S FIRST WAR ANNIVERSARY.

The Peking Government has ordered preparations to be made for the celebration of the first anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany.

#### NEW TREATY PORT IN SZECHUAN.

The Foreign Ministry in Peking have asked that the Man Yuen district, in Szechuan, be opened as a treaty-port.

#### CHAIRMANSHIP OF UPPER HOUSE.

Liang Si-yue has recently returned to Peking. He has announced that he will decline the Chairmanship of the Upper House.

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE LABELLED.

FORMER CITY SHERIFF'S APOLOGY IN COURT.

Sir Henry George Smallman, the well-known City man and a former Sheriff of London, was the defendant in an action for libel brought by the Public Trustee, Sir Charles Stewart, in the King's Bench Division, London, recently. The proceedings came before the Court on a criminal information; and the Attorney-General, representing the Public Trustee, said the following words contained in a booklet were those complained of:—

"Kindly bear in mind that when having dealings with C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, that ever since November, 1914, I have alleged that he is a blackmailer, hypocrite, of the meanest kind, inhuman brute, waster of trust funds, and ought not to be a member of decent society."

The Attorney-General said the dispute arose over defendant's connection with a house at Eastborne, and one of his imaginary grievances was that Sir Charles Stewart had informed him that he would not allow him to sublet the house as it could not be done under the lease without the landlord's consent. Strong objection was taken to the house being let as a lodging-house.

Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., interposing for defendant, said he had received instructions to withdraw unreservedly all the imputations made on the Public Trustee, and to express regret. Counsel mentioned that defendant had been in a state of nervous breakdown at the time these statements were made, and for long afterwards.

His Lordship ordered defendant to pay the costs of the prosecution and to enter into his own recognisances in £500 to keep the peace for twelve months.







# THE ISLE OF SANCTUARY. IRELAND'S PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES.

An interesting debate took place in the House of Lords on June 11th on the privileges and immunities enjoyed by Ireland.

Lord Willoughby de Broke asked his Majesty's Government whether the Defence of the Realm Regulations had been applied impartially as between Great Britain and Ireland, particularly in regard to fox-hunting, horse-racing, price of cattle, food control, the price of railway fares, and the consumption of petrol. He said that since Parliament had abandoned the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and had pandered to separatist opinion, there had arisen an increasingly large volume of sedition, conspiracy, and rebellion in that country. In spite of that, however, the Irish people appeared to enjoy privileges not accorded to the inhabitants of the other parts of the United Kingdom. He wished to withdraw fox-hunting from his question, as the masters of foxhounds had not national exigencies and had reduced hunting. He was informed that horse-racing had received a boom in Ireland, the like of which had never been known before. In consequence of the discontinuance of horse-racing in this country several patrons of the Turf, including bookmakers and other accessories, had crowded over to Ireland, where they had been having a remarkably good time. Horses had been run there which would otherwise have been run in England, and sport had risen to a very high level.

AS IF THERE WERE NO WAR.

Other forms of sport enjoyed in Ireland were coursing, whippet-racing, and even that good old Gaelic sport of cock-fighting, whilst junketing of all kinds was going on just as if there were no war at all. With regard to food control he understood there was practically no article of food rationed, with the exception of sugar, and that was only recently put under the Order; further, that it would be extremely difficult to carry out the regulations as in England. Then, as to railway fares, it was true that within the last few days the cost of travelling had been increased by 50 per cent., but that did not alter the fact that since the beginning of the war until recently there had been no rise in railway fares, whereas in England the rise had been on a constantly increasing scale. With regard to cattle Ireland had been given higher prices than were allowed in England. He called attention to the large number of horse shows in Ireland, and stated that with regard to petrol it appeared to him that if people belonged to the disloyal portion of Ireland there was no loyal portion in their obtaining petrol. It had been stated that there had been several prosecutions for the illegal use of petrol, that several persons had been prosecuted for using petrol to take speakers to an anti-conscription meeting, and that on the very day that those prosecutions took place Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. de Valera had used motor-cars on exactly the same business. The authorities evidently considered that they had done nothing illegal.

A PATRIOTIC PURPOSE.

Petrol must have been used for the patriotic purpose of raiding the Duke of Abercorn's house at Baron's Court to see what arms were available. It was a very grave injustice that petrol should be forthcoming for rebellious subjects in Ireland when people in this country could not obtain any.

The Earl of Crawford (Lord Privy Seal) said that conditions in Ireland made it inexpedient or impracticable to apply precisely the same regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act as might be desirable or suitable in other parts of the United Kingdom. He was not speaking only of political conditions, but of economic and practical conditions. The only article of food at present rationed in Ireland was sugar, the ration being the same as in Great Britain. The amount of tea imported into Ireland was fixed on the same basis as that fixed for Great Britain. The quantities available for consumption were equivalent per head to the amount released in Great Britain. In regard to meat, fortnightly returns from butchers received by the Food Control Committee for Ireland demonstrated that, notwithstanding the large amount of meat production in the country, the average consumption was very considerably less than in England. It was therefore considered unnecessary to apply a system of card-rationing to Ireland. The provisions of the Public Meals Order were applied throughout the country, though he did not doubt that there were certain places in Ireland as in this country where the provisions were not strictly carried into effect. As to bacon, it was the intention of the Ministry of Food to make Ireland self-supporting with an exportable minimum. Considerable quantities of American bacon had been imported into Ireland. It was estimated that the consumption of bacon per head in Ireland was actually below the amount at present allowed under rationing in England. It was very difficult to estimate the quantities of butter and margarine consumed, as small producers who consumed their own produce did not send in any return. As far as could be estimated, making allowance for that, the consumption did not exceed six ounces per head per week, and that was less than in this country. A considerable amount of butter was now being exported to Great Britain under licence, and only such amounts were kept in Ireland as were required for home consumption. Ireland was now entirely dependent on her own supplies of butter and margarine; whereas in former years she was a considerable importer of those commodities. The maximum price fixed for

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## UNKNIGHTLY GERMANS. PROTEST BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

At a recent special meeting of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England the following letter was approved and ordered to be sent to the German Order of St. John:—

14th May, 1918.

We, Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and the Knights of Justice, Knights of Grace, and other members of the said Order, in Chapter-General solemnly assembled, desire to approach the most illustrious Grand Master of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg, and the Knights of Justice, Knights of Honour, and other members of the Johanniter Order, with regard to certain belligerent acts committed by the Imperial German Government during the present war, which appear to us to be opposed to the declarations, maxims, and professions of our ancient and illustrious Order of Christian Chivalry.

Strongly imbued with the spirit of our Order, we would beg of the noble members of the Johanniter Order to petition His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor and exercise their influence with the Imperial German Government to prevent henceforth the sinking of hospital ships, to foster in all camps the humane treatment of sick and wounded prisoners of war, and to observe scrupulously all the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

We regret to record our opinion that in these respects the Government of His Imperial Majesty has not always acted up to the ideals and laws of our Christian brotherhood. These objects are so much the purpose and goal for which our ancient Order has continually striven, that we appeal with the more confidence to its eminent members in Germany, in the hope and belief that they will unite with us in endeavouring to uphold our historic mottoes, "Pro Fide" and "Pro Utilitate Hominum," and to maintain the highest standard of Christian generosity, charity, mercy, and honour.

To the Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Johanniter Order and Knights and Members of the Order.

ARTHUR, Grand Prior.  
HERBERT JEVILL, Chancellor.  
PLYMOUTH, Sub-Prior.  
EVELYN CECIL, Secretary-General.

dead meat was the same in Ireland as in Great Britain, and arrangements would be made by which Irish cattle sent to this country for slaughter would be graded on arrival and the price fixed at the same rate as that applicable here. As to horse-racing, the regulations that applied to Great Britain applied to Ireland, but the railway restrictions were not so pressing as in this country. The attention of the Executive was being called to the general position of horse-racing in Ireland. The order as to petrol applied to Ireland as well as to Great Britain and was carried out by the police.

PURELY OFFICIAL.

The Marquess of Crewe did not think the answer of the noble Lord would satisfy the House. It was obviously the outcome of purely official care. The complaint as to rationing had not been dealt with as might be thought satisfactory. What was presented in this country was that there was a causeless and unexplained inequality between the conditions of the two countries. There was the risk of lessening the goodwill of this country towards Ireland. There was a sense among the working-people of this country that they were being more rigorously treated than the people of Ireland. That sentiment, he was afraid, becoming rather widespread and might have disastrous results where they had to consider, as they soon would, the future relations between the two countries.

Lord Beresford (N.P.) said the Government had no intention of enforcing any of the orders that had been sent to Ireland. The whole of the legislation with regard to Ireland since the war began was absolutely different from that in England, because the Government were in a fright about Ireland. The working men of this country—more particularly those who came under the new Military Service Act—knew perfectly well that there was a restriction of conscription in Ireland as at the present Government was in power. The British Government was afraid to enforce law and order in Ireland and was playing with the people. The working men of this country, of America, and of the Dominions would never support any suggestion of Home Rule for Ireland under present conditions.

Lord Stuart of Wortley said it appeared to him that not only was Ireland a Home Rule country, but it also had the advantage of being able to govern Great Britain as well.

The Earl of Selborne thought that, instead of practical and economic considerations, it was political considerations that were really the foundation-stone of the whole situation. The question was not whether Ireland consumed a larger proportion of meat per head than did Great Britain, but whether the people there were living without any restrictions at all. There were no such restrictions on the price of store cattle in Ireland as in England, Scotland, and Wales, the result being that when the military authorities went to buy store cattle they paid much higher prices in Ireland than to the English and Scottish farmers. So far as petrol was concerned, there was no doubt that Ireland had been treated as a pampered and privileged country.

The Earl of Crawford pointed out that the consumption of meat, etc., was so much smaller in Ireland than in this country that rationing was not so necessary there as here. As to whether it was necessary to make Ireland share our burdens was a question of high policy, as to which he offered no opinion.

## 'TWIXT THE DEVIL AND— THE UKRAINE.

[BY CAPTAIN J. A. F. DEANNE.]

Germany is becoming very worried at not getting a little something from Ukraine, and she is wondering if that country is all right or only very busy. She is beginning to fear that the Ukraine has turned out rather a bad investment, for with her internal difficulties that country is at present extravagant and helpless. Germany did so want someone to lean on and her hopes were centred in the Ukraine, but she is discovering the unpleasant truth that the Ukraine is rather a burden and not at all satisfactory from the food point of view. For the last few weeks Germany has, as it were, been giving promissory notes for Ukrainian food, and the time for these notes to be honoured has drawn rather too near to be pleasant.

A glimpse behind the scenes is given by the *Berliner Tageblatt* of April 26th, which contains a speech by State Commissioner von Waldow during the debate on the food question in the Prussian Landtag. Von Waldow admitted that Germany was dependent for her bread on supplies from the Ukraine, until the new harvest. All preparations had been made, and it was hoped that the supplies would arrive punctually. The Central Powers had reserved to themselves the right to establish their own organizations in so far as and where the Ukraine fails to purchase the necessary grain. This purchase would be made in May, but it could not be begun until the land had been restored to some sort of order. The troops of the Central Powers had reached the most important grain districts, seized the junctions of the main roads, and under their protection the purchase could begin.

Now this extract from von Waldow's speech gives one food for considerable thought. No doubt his hearers would have liked something more substantial but one cannot please everybody. One fact is abundantly clear, namely, that Germany's only hope of maintaining the bread ration lies in the possibilities of obtaining supplies from the Ukraine. If the Ukraine fails her she will have to cut down the bread ration at home, which is not likely to be a popular measure.

All this is borne out by the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* of 23rd April, 1918, which, having stated that a meeting is about to be held by the Reichstag Advisory Council of the War Food Bureau in order to discuss the supply of bread-grain until the coming harvest, adds: "We must wait and see whether, as rumours have it, a resolution will be passed at this meeting for reducing the bread ration. For the present, in view of the optimistic news from the Ukraine, it is to be hoped that such a resolution is impossible." As a matter of fact several parts of Germany the bread ration has already been reduced. In Münster the bread ration is at present 220 gr. (7½ oz.) per day, and an interesting experiment is being made with a view to employing fermented straw as a flour-stretcher. Since February, 1918, the bread ration of civilians at Essen has been reduced from 250 gr. (8½ oz.) to 125 gr. (4½ oz.), except in the case of very hard workers. The daily bread ration at Mülheim-Ruhr has since January, 1918, been reduced to 200 gr. (7 oz.); and, finally, the bread ration at Saarbeck was reduced on 15th March, 1918, although in this case the exact figures are not known.

Germany is therefore at her wits' end to find food. If she can purchase the grain from the Ukrainian peasantry well and good; but if not it is idle to suppose for a moment that she is going to be watered by such details as treaties and so forth. One has a fair sample of what is likely to happen in the words of Deputy Grafie at a recent meeting of the Reichstag Main Committee, when Heren Erzberger and Scheideemann took the military authorities to task for their high-handed action in the Ukraine. Deputy Grafie said: "The securing of the provisional bread-ration and the future harvest of the Ukraine according to the peace treaty is a duty towards our German people, and if the Ukrainian Government is itself too weak for this, then we must help ourselves by means of military interference. If any department is to be blamed, it is at most our peace negotiators, who did not from the first secure for us certain powers to enforce conditions in dealing with a Government that stood on such insecure footing; then the Rada would have had no cause now for feeling aggrieved."

Can cynicism go further than this? Amid a great fanfare of trumpets the independence of the Ukraine is proclaimed, and Germany poses before the world as the saviour of nations and founder of republics. The next tableau shows Germany undertaking the full responsibility of the Ukraine which she professes to have freed. Then the world sees that same Germany sending her troops into the Ukraine appointing Military Commandants, who promptly issue orders with regard to the cultivation of the land and treat the Government of that independent State as if it were non-existent. It is difficult to imagine a policy more suicidal to Germany's own interests, or one more calculated to kill the pacifist "peace by negotiation" movements throughout the world. The ventures to think that Germany herself is painfully aware of this, but "needs must" where the devil drives, and her particularly devil just now is famine. Unless food can be conjured up from somewhere Germany will not be able to keep her own people in check, and she knows it.

Since this is so it is not surprising to find the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, 25th April, pointing with gusto to the game of the Czar, although the Crimea is not part of the Ukraine. The fact that Germany has made peace with Russia will not deter her from waging war against Russia long after the conclusion of that peace, especially since Russia is not in a position to offer the slightest resistance. "Necessity knows no law" is the German motto, and by the measure of her lawlessness the world at large may gauge the direness of her necessity.

## THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

### HINDENBURG'S FACE TO THE WALL.

Hindenburg's shaving mirror may yet become historical. This great German general, whose extraordinary reputation has been fabricated on a single victory—that of Tannenberg, in which neither strategy nor tactics played any part what-over—has been responsible for a loss in Germans killed and taken prisoners which was estimated by the German military expert, Karl Bleibtreu, in the *Neue Europa* of April last, at 4,436,900 men. What has Hindenburg accomplished? Certainly not the Russian "triumph"; that was the aftermath of the revolution, and whatever part was played by it by mean and treacherous intrigue, German military prowess had nothing whatever to do with it.

THE UNMIRRORING MIRROR.

What else? The battlefield in the west to-day, after nearly four years of war, gives the answer. Why, then, has this "great" general failed? The German author, Walther Bloem, gives the answer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, of June 5th. Hindenburg looks, but he does not see; he only deludes himself that he sees:—

One evening in the summer of 1917 Hindenburg, with Ludendorff, his son-in-law, his doctor, two guests, and myself were sitting over a glass of beer. The conversation was non-military, and funny war stories went the round.

I recalled how, in the autumn of 1914, when every one expected the war to be of short duration, officers considered it a point of honour to grow horrible war beards, whereas now we only let ourselves be seen carefully shaved, as a matter of example, even at moments when things are going badly.

Lieutenant von Reitzenstein, who had seen much service, confirmed this, but added that a shaving mirror was not always at hand. Then Hindenburg said:—

"Why do you need a mirror? When I shave myself on service I police myself before a wall, chalk an oval mark on it, and stare at it while I shave. It takes the place of a mirror. The chief thing is that one must have something to look at."

FIGHT OF THE FOOD HUGS.

The food fight between North Germany and South Germany is still in full vigour. To the latest Prussian attack on Bavaria the *Manchester Post* makes the following spirited remark:—

In Bavaria the plight of the general masses, who cannot feed in restaurants, is bad enough in all truth. The position would become worse if, as happens in Prussia to-day, countless wagonloads of foodstuffs were withheld from the public by the smuggling fraternity, and if North German hoarders and the smugglers, who deliver goods to the north, were not hindered by every possible regulation.

That our dear visitors from the north, with their good ladies, acted in such a way that even the "stupid Bavarian" complained of the doings of this snobbish mob is only a side issue. Every one talked of the boarding journeys to the south. Every one has seen how North German travellers stored away whole basketsful of coveted foodstuffs in the railway carriages while local people, who were legally entitled to the supplies, had to queue up for hours—eventually getting nothing. This crying scandal had to be put a stop to.

THE DESERTED CHURCHES.

The faint hope against hope that war might end in a religious fervour among the people seems to have been doomed to disappointment. The Brunswick *Volksfreund* says:—

The opinion expressed after the outbreak of war and at intervals since that the war would strengthen religious life is continually being disproved by facts. During the present synods it has been stated freely that the war has acted in just the opposite direction.

At one of the meetings a "warning" of the participation in religious life was anticipated from the fact that steps were being taken to obtain sufficient coal to heat the churches.

That this measure will stop the flight of the people of Berlin from the churches is doubtful. Moreover, the Church cannot be served by those who can only be brought to a pleasantly warmed building, but who are not prepared for the glory of God to put up with cold feet!

What else, however, can be expected of a people who have dethroned the Deity, lost respect for the sanctity of womanhood, and discarded all standards of honour?

CLOAK OF CHRISTIANITY.

Another instance of this godlessness is found in the shameful manner in which the so-called religious Press has sold itself to the politicians. From a number of instances, given in a long letter which appears in the *Elberfelder Freie Presse*, the following may be cited as a specimen:—

The editor of the "Good Samaritan," an evangelical Sunday paper, writes about "a world peace as against a German peace." He says that the stupid desire for a world peace must be recognized as a dangerous enemy to a German peace, "a peace worthy of our tear-stained sacrifices and the future welfare of our people."

Another "Christian" magazine is so far lost to decency as openly to proclaim the warlike aims of the "Fatherland" party.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AMERICA.

A Washington dispatch says that, according to the Press, the German language is falling into complete disuse in about one-half of the United States, owing partly to the suspension of the German papers, and also to the vigorous movement proceeding against teaching of the language in the schools.

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The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL SYMBOL. Meaning.

1.—Red Cone.—A typhoon exists which may possibly cause gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2.—Black cone.—Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).

3.—Black cone inverted.—Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).

4.—Black drum.—Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).

5.—Black ball.—Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).

6.—Double cone.—Gale expected to increase.

7.—Black cross.—Wind of typhoon expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at interval of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal station on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laikiook, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.

2.—White-green-green.

3.—Green-white-white.

4.—Green-green-white.

5.—White-white-green.

6.—Green-green-green.

7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Kiu Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warning of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however



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**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**  
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
Calling at: SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO  
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CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	1 IYO MARU ... 12,330 tons ... WED.	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	2 NIKKO MARU ... 8,600 tons ... SAT.	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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via  
MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMODU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... WED. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.  
‡ Omitting Manila Enroute.

For further information apply to

Telephone 223 and 222

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
S. MOBI, Manager

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	THURS. 29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

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For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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F. RADAMELLE,  
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**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.  
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.  
NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pigeon Point touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darman and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... FRIDAY, 22nd Aug. at 9 A.M.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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